

Bolt Torque Chart — M20

M20 · 6 property classes · 5 friction states · N·m (typ / min–max) · coarse + fine thread

M20

N·m · As 245 mm²

Class	Rp0.2 (MPa)	Target preload (kN)	Dry / Black K 0.18–0.22 · N·m	Electro Zinc K 0.15–0.2 · N·m	Hot-Dip Galv. K 0.18–0.25 · N·m	Oiled K 0.12–0.15 · N·m	Wax / PTFE / Anti-seize K 0.08–0.12 · N·m
4.8	340	58.3	233 210–257	198 175–233	257 210–292	152 140–175	117 93–140
8.8	640	109.8	439 395–483	373 329–439	483 395–549	285 263–329	220 176–263
10.9	940	161.2	645 580–709	548 484–645	709 580–806	419 387–484	322 258–387
12.9	1100	188.7	755 679–830	641 566–755	830 679–943	490 453–566	377 302–453
A2-70	450	77.2	309 278–340	262 232–309	340 278–386	201 185–232	154 123–185
A4-80	600	102.9	412 370–453	350 309–412	453 370–515	268 247–309	206 165–247

Torque follows the K-factor (nut factor) method $T = K \cdot D \cdot F$: D is the nominal diameter and F the target preload = 70% of $Rp0.2 \times$ thread stress area (M20 As = 245 mm²). Yield strengths are published values from ISO 898-1 (carbon/alloy steel) and ISO 3506-1 (stainless A2/A4). K follows published empirical ranges per friction condition (Machinery's Handbook; the wax/PTFE/anti-seize band $K \approx 0.10$ follows Machine Design test data). The grease/MoS₂ band ($K \approx 0.11$) nearly overlaps anti-seize and is available in the calculator instead of a separate column.

Fine-Thread Torque Matrix

Class	Rp0.2 (MPa)	Target preload (kN)	Dry / Black K 0.18–0.22 · N·m	Electro Zinc K 0.15–0.2 · N·m	Hot-Dip Galv. K 0.18–0.25 · N·m	Oiled K 0.12–0.15 · N·m	Wax / PTFE / Anti-seize K 0.08–0.12 · N·m
4.8	340	64.7	259 233–285	220 194–259	285 233–324	168 155–194	129 104–155
8.8	640	121.9	487 439–536	414 366–487	536 439–609	317 292–366	244 195–292
10.9	940	179	716 644–787	609 537–716	787 644–895	465 430–537	358 286–430
12.9	1100	209.4	838 754–922	712 628–838	922 754–1047	545 503–628	419 335–503
A2-70	450	85.7	343 308–377	291 257–343	377 308–428	223 206–257	171 137–206
A4-80	600	114.2	457 411–503	388 343–457	503 411–571	297 274–343	228 183–274

Cell shows the typical value; the small line below is the range (min–max).

Basis of Calculation & Sources

Boundary: this chart is a simplified K-factor estimate, not a full VDI 2230 analysis (which accounts for joint resilience, embedment and assembly method). Friction is the dominant variable — no single torque value exists without its friction state. Always follow the design specification or manufacturer torque table.

References

- ISO 898-1:2013 — Mechanical properties of fasteners made of carbon and alloy steel — <https://www.iso.org/standard/60610.html>
- ISO 3506-1:2020 — Mechanical properties of corrosion-resistant stainless steel fasteners (A2/A4) — <https://www.iso.org/standard/70045.html>
- GB/T 3098.1-2010 — Mechanical properties of bolts, screws and studs (CN national standard, official full text) — https://openstd.samr.gov.cn/bzgk/gb/std?std_no=GB%2FT%203098.1-2010
- GB/T 3098.6-2014 — Mechanical properties of stainless steel bolts, screws and studs (CN, official full text) — https://openstd.samr.gov.cn/bzgk/gb/std?std_no=GB%2FT%203098.6-2014
- ISO 16047:2005 — Fasteners: torque/clamp force testing (K-factor measurement method)
- Machinery's Handbook (30th ed.) — empirical K-factor ranges
- Machine Design — anti-seize compound friction test ($K \approx 0.10$)

Disclaimer: This chart is an engineering estimation for selection and budgeting only. It does not constitute assembly instructions or acceptance criteria.